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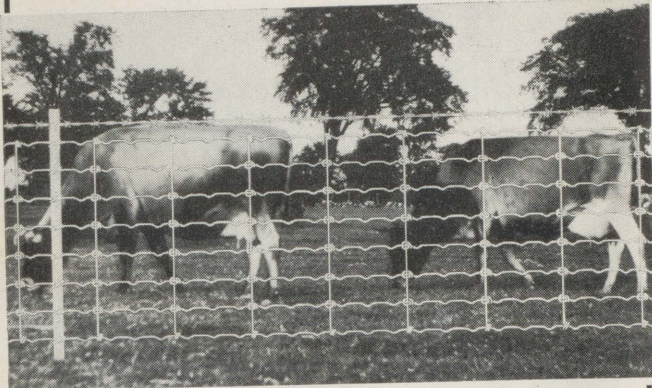
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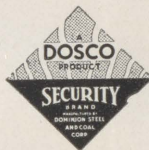
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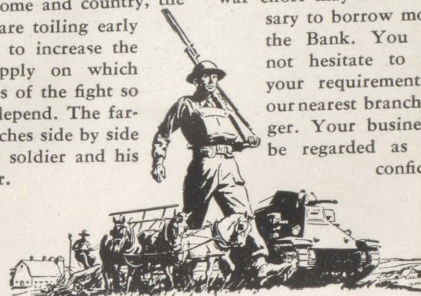
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BUMPER HARVEST

The United Nations are running in good luck in the matter of food supplies. Nature has assisted in providing bountiful crops in Britain, Canada, and the United States in the present season. In Canada the harvests have been generally good in the war years so far. The crop of 1939 furnished a good back-log of bread grain. The harvest of 1940 was much better and increased supplies. Last year, 1941, was a rather unfavourable season particularly in Eastern Canada. Yet the way in which dairy, meat, and poultry products was increased in spite of the unfavourable season was a surprise to many. Farmers merit praise for increasing output last year. The harvest of 1942 promises to beat all records as far as Canada is concerned.

The bumper harvest is not confined to Canada only, but includes the United States as well. The net result is that the United Nations have a surplus of some types of essential foods in those countries nearest to where they are needed. This is a happy situation in view of the transportation bottleneck now faced.

There may be some lack of balance in the supplies on hand. It will be hard to market wheat as grain in quantities this fall on account of lack of storage. There are alternative methods of marketing wheat which are being taken advantage of. During the past year it is estimated that for the first time more wheat was fed to live stock and poultry in Canada than was used for domestic foods.

Best of all from the point of view of the allied cause is the bumper crop in Britain where a hundred million bushel crop of wheat is expected. This is about double the pre-war production of this grain. In contrast with this situation the continent of Europe is reported to be facing its third year in succession with crops below normal.

The crop of barley this year in Canada is expected to be about eighty million bushels more than was grown in the four years from 1914 to 1917. This crop is the foundation feed for the bacon supplies which are at present so dependent on this country.

There are exceptions to the rule of good crops this season. Some small fruits were not plentiful. Neither are potatoes abundant. On the whole, however, the farm crops that can be grown in Canada are available in generous supply.

Bumper harvests have created a storage problem, because of the lack of overseas trade in grain. The storage problem should not cause undue alarm. With three good crops in the last four years a generous carry over of all varieties of grain is a great advantage as the yields of the war years, so far, have been above normal. At the same time while there is small demand for grain in the raw form, the demand for feeds when converted into meat, dairy, and poultry products, shows a surprising rate of expansion.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK

It has been well said that "the only defense of democracy is to make it work so successfully for the benefit of the mass of men that they will be willing to die rather than give it up".

We can make democracy work in Canada and in doing so we will find the best antidote to the anxiety of these days. Take time to meet your neighbours this fall and winter. If you can, meet them in your Community Schools, Radio Forums, Film Meetings. If none of these are convenient organize your own circle to read and discuss the problems of your own community and you will find yourselves solving the problems of the nation and the world.

A PLEASANT LIFE

The Journal received a cordial welcome at the fine farm of Walter Barr near Hemmingford last month during a two-hour afternoon visit. We found Mr. Barr and his son Beattie (whose picture appears on the cover of this issue) getting in the last few loads of hay and feeling pleased to have the loft well filled again. We strolled across the fields of grain in stook, towards the well-laden orchard, went carefully around the bee hives, up the hill to inspect the ten acres of corn—tall enough to get lost in, looked at the 21 pigs fattening for market and the row of fine calves in the barn—and were ready to take our hats off again to the farmer and his son who take care of all this and milk their 16 cows night and morning.

But we said nothing because we knew they were typical of many other farmers and many other sons who in a time of shortage of labour and equipment are carrying on, with a minimum of complaint.

Mr. Barr was modest about his place. It had been a good year all round he felt. Conditions had been favourable and he only hoped that they would be able to get all the work done.

But his enthusiasms were contagious. He took us to his field of Mabel Oats and OAC Barley which stood near shoulder high and promised a high yield. He was proud of his corn, 3 acres of 606 Wisconsin and 7 of Wisconsin 645.



Walter Barr in his stand of Mabel oats and O.A.C. barley which ripened the same day.

We admired with him his fine farm-site with the English river flowing through it, as he regretted again the disastrous fire of 1929 which had destroyed his brick house. "It had taken a lot of work and a lot of money to develop such a place", we ventured.

"Yes"—said he, "I've lost a lot of money and I've made a lot of money, but with it all I've had a pleasant life".

As we said goodbye to Mrs. Barr, a Macdonald Teacher graduate in 1909, we felt that she too knew it had been—with all its problems, "a pleasant life".

PLOWING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FARM JOB

Plowing is done for several different purposes and, of course, there are many widely different conditions. Sometimes it is done to break up sod, sometimes to destroy weeds, and sometimes to plow in manure, stubble, trash, or green manure. In all cases the final aim is to prepare the land for the crops which follow in the rotation. The type of plowing should be suited to the conditions and to the purpose for which it is done.

A poorly made crown is one of the greatest weaknesses in plowing. Very frequently it provides a source from which the land becomes reinfested with weeds such as couch grass, sow thistle and Canada thistle. Such weeds are often encouraged instead of being destroyed. In making a crown all weeds should either be cut and turned over or they should be completely covered with a fair depth of soil.

The depth, width and type of furrow should be suited to the purpose of the plowing. All land should be plowed. Skips, misses, patches, and corners provide a bed where weeds may grow, multiply and reseed the field, or they may seriously reduce the yield and quality of the crop.

Although everyone likes to see a straight furrow, in itself straightness means little. However, unless plowing is straight, the finish can seldom be good. A poor finish is

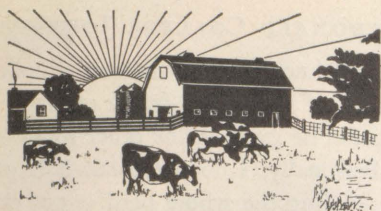
likely to be a source of weed infestation, it may prevent proper drainage, or it may reduce yields and quality.

A good crown, a good finish, a well shaped land evenly and completely plowed goes a long way toward putting the land into shape to produce good crops. Good tillage is most important in relation to good farming, and good plowing is the basis of good tillage.

MABEL OATS

A phenomenal yield of Mabel Oats is reported for the 1942 season by the N. & G. King Co. of Pain Court, Ont. (near Chatham). On an eight acre field, the thresher recorded no less than 1080 bushels, or an acre yield of 135. Such a return must constitute almost a record, and cannot be expected as a regular occurrence. It represents a combination of good soil, proper fertilization, an ideal season and also a good variety.

The Mabel variety, after very thorough testing, was but recently released by the Agronomy Department at Macdonald College and has been taken up rapidly by the growers in Quebec and Ontario. It is early maturing, resistant to leaf rust, possesses a light brownish coloured grain with a thin hull, has attractive field characters — large spreading head and good length and strength of straw — and, as the above indicates, is a good yielder.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Proposed Alterations in the Canadian Record of Performance for Dairy Cattle

by A. R. Ness

The Canadian Record of Performance, more popularly known as the R.O.P., for dairy cattle was organized by a few far-sighted breeders in the very tender years of the present century. As an authentic agency by which breeders can measure the milk and butter fat producing ability of their dairy cows, it has been extremely valuable and it is still increasing in popularity. Actually, few changes have been made in the operating rules and regulations of this test since it was started. This in itself speaks well for it. One significant alteration was made during the last war when the 305-day division was added and the requirements for qualification were materially increased. During the past 10 years, however, there have been rumblings in the minds of the breeders which have quite recently emerged in the form of some definite suggestions to improve the test. These suggested changes are more particularly to adapt the test to present day ideas and to increase its usefulness.

Before attempting to analyze any of the suggested changes in the present rules and regulations of the R.O.P., it might be well for a moment to try to visualize the changing general mental concept of the owners of purebred cattle toward the business of testing their cows. The mental approach has not always been the same. It has changed with experience and the passing of years. Originally, there was a tremendous urge towards the sensational. This was evident by the manner in which, for a while, short-time, such as 7, 14, 30 day tests, and 2 or 3 day tests at exhibitions held sway. Next, attention swayed to the year or 365 day test and away from the shorter tests. There were some attempts, even with the longer tests, to adhere to such practices as long rest periods, pre-lactation preparation and three or four times per day milking. Generally speaking, however, the idea of making sensational records lost ground except in cases of very special merit.

In the year 1917, the 305-day division was added so that a breeder could work towards a breeding policy in his herd of a calf a year and pay more and much needed attention to his monthly milk cheque. The inclusion of the 305-day division was a very popular move, and its acceptance indicated that breeders wanted to know what their cows could do while conducting a normal and economic breeding programme.

A number of individual cows and in some cases, at least in the earlier days of testing, a limited number of whole herds was put on test and kept on test year after year. The result was that life-time records loomed up before us in a popular way. Buyers of herd sires began to think of the dams of these sires on which they were staking their future, not in terms of the short time test or even a

single one year test, but in cumulative or life-time records. The buyer's belief in the future prospect of his herd increased when records gradually became available on more members of the family. Bulls with large numbers of tested daughters and tested sons made a strong appeal. Attention quickly became focussed upon herd testing—testing all the cows in the herd, particularly all the daughters of the herd sire. The picture in its true significance was beginning to develop as the image on a photographic plate looms up when it is submerged in the developing solution. Most breeders are now definitely interested in herd testing.

The Herd Test

Generally speaking, our breeders have not thought of our present R.O.P. set-up in terms of herd testing. Many of them have seen with covetous eyes or perhaps only heard of the cumulative results of herd testing in other countries. For the past ten years suggestions have been made by a few to adopt the herd test as conducted in other lands, when actually Canadian breeders could maintain the good features of the R.O.P. and acquire most of the good features of a herd test if only it was required that within our present R.O.P. setup all cows in the herd must be put on test and remain on test.

Suggested R.O.P. Changes

The most important change needed is to include the whole herd and to test a greater number of cows. That statement particularly coming from me I realize may appear to some as purely academic. When, however, it is realized that the growing feeling at present is towards herd testing and since more cows probably could be tested if the whole herd was tested instead of only some individual cows in each herd without a proportionate increase in overhead cost, it just may be that the proposed change is much more economic than academic in nature. The real and fundamental reason for including all cows lies in the benefits of securing a milk and fat rating on all of the daughters of a bull, on all of the members of a family or on the whole herd instead of a selected population. There appears to be little difference of opinion on this question because at a meeting of the Joint Dairy Breeds Committee held last May it was agreed: "That all cows be entered and reported each month in the usual way," (with two minor exceptions) . . . "That all cows," (with these minor exceptions), "be automatically continued on the R.O.P. test each year. That R.O.P. certificates be issued for each cow irrespective of whether they qualify or not—that is, all cows which have been milking at least 5 months with at least 2 R.O.P. tests during the period."

Although this change was agreed upon at a meeting of a very representative body, the Joint Dairy Breeders Committee, it has not yet been found possible to put it in effect. Requiring the whole herd to be placed on test automatically as the first cow is entered has been a pet idea of mine for a long time and I consider the sooner it can be given effect the better.

Having dealt with what I consider the most important proposed change in the R.O.P. without even attempting to draw attention to possible objections, of which there are a few minor ones, I am going to deal with only three other proposals.

Daily Weights of Milk

The present regulations require that each cow's milk be weighed and recorded at each milking. There is no doubt that this requires some time and labour. Some breeders would like to be relieved of this task and would be willing to accept the weights taken on the occasion of the inspector's visit, upon which to calculate the monthly production of each individual cow in the herd. With all due respect to those who are opposed to making the daily weighing of milk optional, there is some justification for the plan if for no other reason than on the basis of the experience of others. For instance, in the U.S. Herd Improvement test and in the Scottish Milk Recording Society daily weighing of milk is optional and we in Canada accept their records. It must be remembered, however, that in the Scottish system the whole herd is on test and the inspector visits the herd monthly, while in the American system the whole herd is on test and a milk-out is required.

Numerous calculations have been made to compare annual milk production per cow obtained from actual weights with those computed on the same cows from daily weights taken at the time of the inspector's visit. The difference or error has been shown to be surprisingly small. I am led to believe that it does not exceed two per cent. Against this possible error or difference, we must consider the possible saving of time and expense, and the advantage of testing a larger number of cows. For instance, the Scottish Milk Recording Society reports each year on the production of seventy to eighty thousand cows (all breeds), while our number of cows tested in Canada annually is about one-fifth of that number. I do not wish to imply that the difference in numbers of cows tested as quoted is due entirely to optional as compared to required daily weighings of milk; because there are geographical and other reasons, it however does play a part and should be given some consideration in weighing the pros and cons of the case.

Generally speaking, I believe that those of our Canadian breeders who are in their stable night and morning and who more or less take direct daily charge of the milking and feeding of their own cows would vote for optional weighing while those who manage the herd by what might be termed more remote control would vote for the continuation of the required weighing of milk in the R.O.P. The information obtained from the daily weighing of each

cow's production is too well known to be elaborated upon at this time. The two points of view were drawn out merely that proper appraisal could be given in the other fellow's thought on the matter. Personally, I do not think it is of such vital importance, providing the whole herd is put on and remains on test and the inspector's visits are made monthly. I still must manage a herd by remote control and would continue to have daily weighings made even though it was an optional matter.

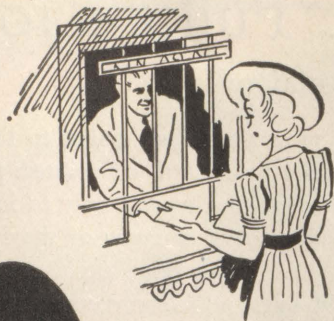
Length of Inspector's Visit

Under present regulations the inspector's visit is one of 48 hours. The proposal has been made to shorten this visit to 24 hours primarily to reduce cost and increase the probable number of tests or visits in the course of a year. Unless the shorter visit has one or both of these advantages it does not appear to have much in its favour. Fundamentally, there does not seem to be anything wrong with the shorter test so long as the breeders think and act in terms of testing the whole herd and can depend upon monthly or at least a number of tests approaching one per month. The chief R.O.P. inspector is in the best position to determine if cost and/or more tests play a part in deciding the value of a shorter test. It may be that we will have to do a year or two of testing the entire herd in Canada before the breeders will orient their minds and appraise justly under the circumstances the advantages as well as the disadvantages of these two proposals.

R.O.P. Costs

Very little of the cost of operating the R.O.P. has been borne by the breeders. In this and many other respects the breeders have been extremely fortunate to have had back of them the Federal Department of Agriculture. The five dollar annual herd fee imposed only a comparatively few years ago provides a very small portion of the cost of operation. The suggestion has been made to double the herd fee and make it ten dollars annually. There has been considerable opposition to this suggestion, for selfish reasons on the part of some and for sound reasons on the part of others. I say sound reasons because I do not consider doubling the herd fee to be of proper approach to a satisfactory answer. A herd fee is necessary but additional revenue would likely be greater and would certainly be more justly apportioned by a charge per cow over and above the herd fee. Considering the services rendered, the breeders could afford to pay a charge per cow greater than has yet been suggested. Certainly, the authenticity and good standing of the R.O.P. must be protected.

Finally, it should be remembered that we are at present operating under a set of circumstances, due to the war, that may tend to temper our immediate actions. The breeders and those in charge of the detailed operation of the R.O.P. are faced with problems of administration. In spite of these difficulties, however, there is no room for careless thinking and any changes made in the R.O.P. must be fundamentally sound.



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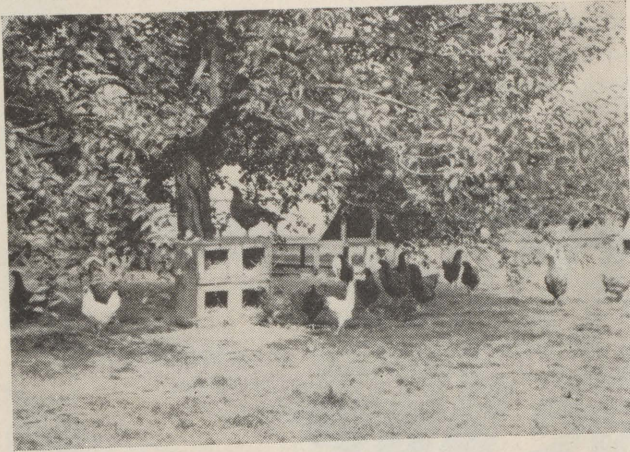


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War Savings Certificates

Harvesting the Pullet Crop

by N. Nikolaiczuk



Pullets on range should be taught to lay in man-made nests as early as possible.

PULLET flocks throughout the country are fast approaching a productive state. Unknown to them, they share a heavy responsibility in meeting an increased demand for eggs for export and domestic markets. It is therefore the duty of farm and commercial poultrymen to provide a form of management which will permit these maturing pullets to lay the greatest possible number of eggs, even if they are of a "pee-wee" size, during the initial period of their first laying year. Every additional dozen eggs so gained will swell the annual egg yield and will contribute indirectly to the volume available for export.

Management on Range

It must be understood that the pullet at this stage is under a tremendous urge to lay. Therefore she should be exposed to a minimum of disturbance. It is a natural inclination to seek the seclusion of shrubbery or a covered nook under some range building to lay the first few eggs. In such improvised hide-outs many eggs are lost or become unfit for use before they are found. A simple expedient is to set up range nests beforehand. Sturdy, open, movable nests which are firmly supported by uprights should be provided in accessible, shady, quiet surroundings. These nests require plenty of straw or shavings to add to their attractiveness. This convenience appeals to the pullets as the true essence of birds comfort — secluded spot, a minimum of disturbance and a form of training that associates man-made nests with nature's urge to lay. Without doubt this practice greatly reduces the number of future floor layers.

Where the pullets are from the same hatch or are approximately of the same age and the flock has reached a daily production level of 25-30 per cent, the time is at hand when the birds should be moved to the permanent laying quarters. This transfer is best carried out at night for it appears to ease the subsequent processes of adaptation and adjustment.

The Laying House

The permanent laying house is fit for fall pullets only after it has been thoroughly scraped, washed and disinfected. The carry-over of disease is a hazard to which no

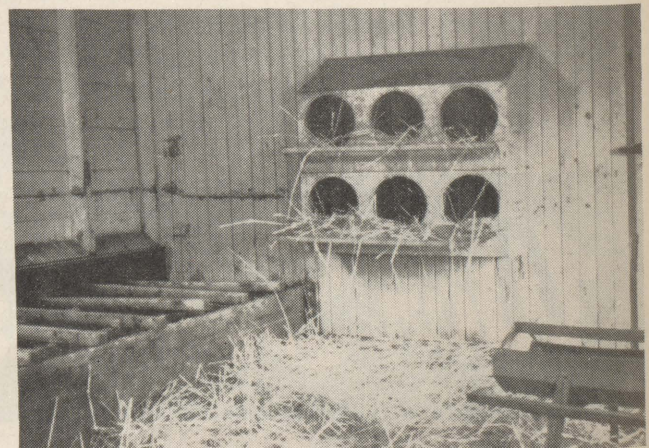
promising layers ought to be exposed. Clean, dry, bright and well-ventilated quarters present the most desirable surroundings, second only to ideal range conditions. A deep floor litter of straw or shavings affords abundant exercise, while straw-filled nests are very attractive to the layers. Under no circumstances should the premises be overcrowded by allowing less than three square feet of floor space per bird.

Feeding Adjustment to Avert Losses

The flock requires a period of several weeks for complete adjustment to confined conditions. Many operators unconsciously bring on costly losses in young pullets by mismanagement resulting in prolapses and vent picking, the latter a form of cannibalism. The former is brought about by the interaction of three factors — too much protein in the diet as a result of a sudden change to laying mash, insufficient allowance of scratch grain and constipation through the discontinuance of feeding greens. It is important that any change in mash fed be a gradual one. By gradually increasing the proportion of laying mash to the growing mixture over a period of a month or even longer, the change to laying mash can be satisfactorily accomplished without harm to the birds. During this period, liberal quantities of scratch grain should be made available. In order to offset the effect of confinement upon exercise and the tendency toward constipation as the result of more dry feed, succulents and greens, notably, roots and alfalfa, will readily supplant the range forage. Should the succulent feeds be omitted from the diet, a mild laxative fed once or twice weekly is extremely healthful. These precautions in the feeding regimen will minimize the appearance of prolapses of the oviduct. Since vent picking in pullet flocks is most frequently observed where prolapses are numerous, the adoption of proper measures in the feeding program will insure maximum freedom from both. Crowding, in turn, will greatly increase cannibalistic tendencies.

The utmost in productive effort can only be obtained

(Continued on page 28)



Fresh floor litter and clean nests mark the well-prepared permanent laying house.



CANADA NEEDS MORE

BUTTER

The butter production of Canada must be increased! Dominion and Provincial Governments are working closely together to avoid a possible butter shortage next winter and through the following year.

A SUBSIDY OF SIX CENTS PER POUND
is now being paid to producers for butterfat delivered to
creameries for the manufacture of creamery butter.

Careful management and adequate feeding of dairy herds at all times will enable Canadian Farmers to take advantage of this subsidy — and it will allow greater production of butter. Care should be taken to supply supplementary feeds during periods of failing pastures and at other critical seasons.

Present prospects indicate that feeds will generally be in good supply — though milk producers may not be able to get all of any individual feed they might like to obtain. For example, should bran not be obtainable in as large a quantity as many might desire, oilcake, which will be plentiful, and certain other feeds, such as dried distillers grains can be used.

It is to the interest of Canadian dairy farmers to see that there is an adequate supply of butter available to meet all reasonable requirements, as otherwise action in some form would have to be taken either to ration supplies or to supplement them.

At the close of the 1941 season of heavy production, an ample butter supply was apparent while cheese commitments were still unfilled; emphasis during the past winter was therefore on cheese. Indications are that by the end of the present season of heavy production our cheese requirements both for export and for the domestic market will be assured while butter will still be in short supply. *The emphasis this winter, therefore, should be on butter production.*

HELP TO AVOID A SHORTAGE OF BUTTER IN CANADA

The six-cent per pound subsidy on butterfat is added to the regular payments received by the cream producer from the creamery. The Dairy Products Board stands ready to maintain the market.

Discuss your production problems with your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

165S

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

FIRST AID FOR "BLOAT"

by C. A. V. Barker

Those of our readers who have lost cattle or sheep through bloating this season may be in a frame of mind to welcome a few hints on how to cure or better still prevent similar losses next season. We suggest that you read the following carefully, and file this copy away for future reference.

Bloating is not a major disease of cattle or sheep, but every year it is responsible for about 1% of all deaths occurring in livestock herds. Many of the animals lost through bloating are the "best in the herd" type and the loss, in terms of breeding and money, cannot be replaced. First aid methods for this disease should be known by every farmer.

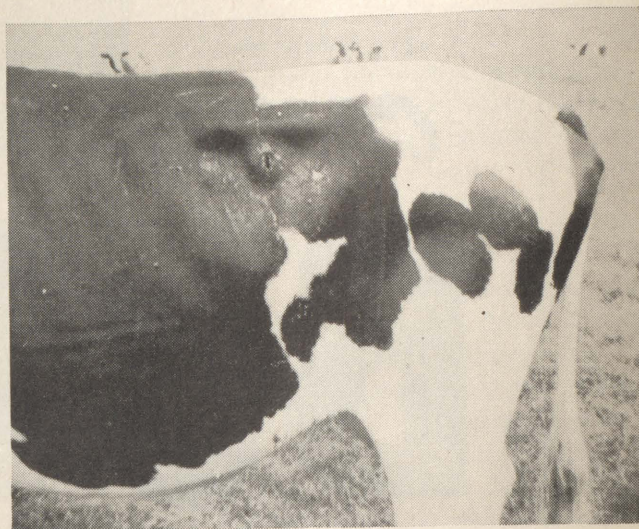
Why do animals bloat?

Bloating, which may occur in animals of all ages and affect more than one animal at the same time, is caused by two main factors. One is a change of food, as for example from poor hay to luxuriant alfalfa. The other is the unlimited eating of food to which the animals are not accustomed, as is likely to happen when they are turned from good pasture into a field of second cutting alfalfa where they eat as much as possible with no restrictions. Even when some restrictions are made in this second case, some of the cattle may still bloat. Alfalfa pasture is particularly dangerous to some animals when it is moist with dew or a light rain.

In many cases the first symptom noted is a greatly distended left flank, with the animal making grunting noises and standing with the head stretched out with the tongue protruding from the wide open mouth. The reason for this is that a fermentation process is going on in the paunch; the gas so produced is collecting in the largest division of the stomach and is gradually expanding it like a balloon. This in turn pushes on the diaphragm and lungs until the animal is actually slowly suffocating. Severe cases become rapidly distended with gas and die within ten or fifteen minutes unless treated.

First Aid Measures

As soon as the bloated animal is noticed it should be treated at once, for delay may mean death. If the animal is down and unable to rise or is breathing with extreme difficulty it should immediately be "tapped" or "punched." This is done at the point of greatest swelling in the left flank by means of a trocar and canula or an ordinary sharp long-bladed knife. Disinfectant if available should be first swabbed on the point of tapping. The knife is then shoved quickly down and forward into the stomach, then turned sideways to allow the gas to escape. Care should be taken when tapping sheep, for they do not readily withstand the operation. Animals that are not in obvious distress but are merely well filled or taut should be at once given a drench of two ounces of coal oil well diluted with milk or water. Turpentine may be used instead of the coal oil. This dose may be repeated in half an hour's time or sooner as required. All bloated animals must be prevented from drink-



This picture, taken 12 days after the operation, shows where the animal should be tapped.

ing anything during the next twenty-four hours and it is advisable to give each sick animal a half pound of Epson salts by means of a drench. All animals that are tapped should be treated as soon afterward as possible by a veterinarian.

Many animals lose their appetite for two or three days and are slow in recovering. There is a decrease in milk flow especially in animals that have been tapped or were severely distended. In general the animal recovers in ten days and shows no ill effects.

Prevention is easy

To prevent bloating while animals are on new pasture allow them to graze for only a short period and then change them to an older pasture. Never allow cattle to fill up on a moist or wet alfalfa pasture if they are not used to it. Cattle especially should not be permitted to drink freely from a watering trough or pond after grazing on luxuriant pasture. Prevention is better than treatment, and costs less in the long run.

POULTRY BUSINESS IS GOOD

Poultry business seems to be on the upgrade pretty well over Nova Scotia. In conformity with this general situation is the report of Fred S. Proudfoot, Assistant Poultry Promoter, who in reporting from the Sydney area states several new poultry houses are being built and quite a number of farmers are planning to build in the near future. He views this as indicative of expansion in the business and adds, "the possibilities of the poultry business here are good, the market is favourable and the poultry on hand is being well looked after."

From the other end of the province comes word that the first poultry pool ever to be held in Yarmouth district will be held by the Yarmouth senior poultry club, September 14. More than 1,000 birds will be marketed then.

APPLES AND APPLE PRODUCTS AS A CATTLE FEED

For a considerable period, but particularly within the last two years, several experiments have been conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, Nova Scotia, on using of apples, and various apple products, as a feed for cattle.

When not on pasture, it is desirable for cattle to have some green succulent feed, and apples or apple products may replace either in whole or in part the customary use of such products as turnips, mangels or corn ensilage.

Many farmers in apple producing areas know that fresh apples can be fed to cattle to advantage. They should be cut or sliced in the regular pulper, and may be fed at about the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per day for each 100 pounds liveweight. When apples are stored for feeding purposes they should be allowed to mature, before feeding. That is, the autumn apples should be fed first and the winter apples later in the same order that they are utilized for human consumption.

Drop apples and culls may be made into a good ensilage. They should be run through the corn cutter together with a certain amount of hay, to absorb the excess juice, and packed in a silo. As a rule from 12 to 20 per cent hay and from 80 to 88 per cent apple makes a good mixture. Both timothy hay and clover hay have been used satisfactorily in this manner at Kentville. In British Columbia, straw has been used. The ensilage is palatable and compares favour-

ably with good corn ensilage. It may be somewhat more acid than corn ensilage, and to remedy this, it is desirable, though perhaps not always necessary, to sprinkle in the silo, as it is being filled, ground limestone at the rate of three to four ounces per barrel of apples.

An excellent ensilage may be composed of two-thirds pomace and one-third skins and cores. These may be packed in the silo in layers, two loads of pomace and then one load of skins and cores. This makes an excellent feed, highly palatable, without waste, and of the right physical consistency.

In ensiling apples and apple products the material should be packed in the silo as well as possible; this, of course, being applicable to all kinds of ensilage.

If an ordinary silo is not available, ensilage may be made quite satisfactorily in a trench. It is convenient to dig a trench in a hillside, and if a bank or hillside is near the barn a suitable trench silo may be made at little expense. In most soils, rough boards are required, though in some places these are not necessary.

Dried apple waste may be used satisfactorily, feeding about one-quarter the weight of what one would feed of the fresh product. However, in view of the present market for dried apple waste for pectin manufacture, it is unlikely that any will be available as a cattle food at economic prices.

SERVING AGRICULTURE

The American Potash Institute has accepted as one of its chief functions cooperation with Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in the promotion and support of fact-finding projects having to do with soil management and plant nutrition.

Within this broad concept of its responsibility, information on the efficient use of the various forms of Potash Salts is being obtained. The Institute appreciates the opportunity to maintain this cooperation as a service to Canadian Agriculture.

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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

Cooperative Creameries That Work

by Gordon W. Geddes

GOING to the creamery is one place where farmers often combine business and pleasure. Everyone contributes a bit of news while waiting a turn to unload. Conveyance may range from an ox hitched up like a horse to a motor car and the drivers may be men, women or children. Often a visit to the store completes the business end. But what really puts the finishing touch on the pleasure end is to go as a shareholder in a cooperative creamery.

Coaticook

Quite a lot of French Canadian farmers get that extra measure at the Cooperative Agricole at Coaticook. It was established in 1934 with the aid of a \$1500 loan from the Cooperative Federee. Now there is no debt and \$15,000 has gone to the shareholders in dividends. They have a fine building right in the town and good equipment. Overhead is a neat office and living quarters for the secretary. Six men are employed besides the secretary.

There are 125 shareholders and 65 patrons not holding shares. Sixty more patrons left to go to the Carnation plant. Last year with about 3000 cows the creamery made 477,314 lbs. of butter. For six years the creamery remained affiliated with the Cooperative Federee and marketed through them. This year they are trying it on their own. Butter is sold in Coaticook, Compton and Montreal. They have a storage of their own for 1200 boxes of butter. Their making charge on butter is $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Last year the total business was \$139,734.92 with a profit of \$7,883.

This total included purchases of some supplies for the farmers. Dairy equipment is handled, also some seed grain and 240 tons of CIL fertilizer were bought last year. Some of this went on pastures. (The secretary mentioned Josephat Carbonneau, Ald. St. Pierre and Theophile Houle especially in this connection.)

In spite of some shortage of help, the farmers are milking about the same number of cows this year. But they are feeding better and getting more milk. In May the creamery made 5000 pounds more butter than in the same month the previous year. The amount of fertilizer used shows that the farmers are trying and also that they intend to keep down production costs by good crops as well as get full value from the milk. Watching both ends of the business is certainly the right way.

J. A. St. Pierre, the secretary, also handles the business of a cooperative fire insurance company from the same office.

Barnston

Only four miles away at Barnston is another cooperative creamery. Here they have 50 members and 32 other patrons. Both French and English farmers are included here. They started five years ago in the same way as Coaticook, that is, they got a loan from the Cooperative Federee though it was only \$1000 in their case. They paid \$10,000 for the creamery with the thousand for a down payment. In three years and seven months the debt was paid off.

Due to a bookkeeping change, their last report covered only ten months. However, with about 1350 cows they made nearly 200,000 pounds of butter. They made a profit of \$2100 and distributed \$1200 in dividends. Three men are employed here.

They also handle fertilizer and bought 122 tons last year. At least ten men bought for the purpose of putting it on pasture land. The secretary, Robert Breault, also reported increased production from about the same number of cows, due to better feed.

Both these creameries have about the same setup. An annual meeting is held for the election of officers and directors. The directors then meet monthly to plan operations. Any farmers can bring in their cream and become shareholders or not as they please. These are only examples of the many cooperative creameries in the province but there is room for many more.

Competition Keen

The fact that these two are so close together brings to mind the claim that we have too many creameries in Quebec for efficient operation. This may be true for, while both have done well, the returns might have been even better from one creamery. Where the plants are privately owned, the element of competition has some merit but the cooperative ones should not need this incentive.

In some places if the farmers were forced to get together with one vehicle to haul their cream it would be a good thing. In spite of the nearness of creameries, some men haul their own cream too far. Often they go several miles with so little cream it hardly pays transportation costs. That is one way they could do a little cooperating without much capital invested.

"There is no essential difference between two farmers operating a threshing machine and two hundred consumers operating a general store, five thousand consumers operating a refinery or flour mill or one hundred thousand consumers operating an implement factory. There is a difference in mechanics."

MARKET COMMENTS

The bacon quota for the coming year is 700,000,000 pounds. The increase of 100,000,000 pounds over the amount required for the past year will require expansion over the last year's volume. Liberal supplies of feed grain harvested this season make increased supplies possible.

The 400,000,000 bushel crop of wheat mentioned a month ago for Western Canada has now grown to a 550,000,000 bushel estimated crop. Feed grains will also be abundant. Production of barley this year is estimated at far more than was grown in the past two years together. Hog feed is plentiful.

The decline in cattle prices referred to last month has proceeded and is reflected in the comparison of prices in August with those of July. The 1942 price in all lines of live stock is much higher than was the 1941 level.

Both apples and potatoes are also bringing higher prices than prevailed at the same time last year. Prices of these crops have hardly become stabilized yet for the season and future alterations may be looked for. Potatoes appear to be an exception to the general rule of good harvests as blight has been reported as taking a toll of this crop in some areas. A price ceiling of 50 cents per dozen eggs has recently been announced.

Trend of Prices

	August 1941	July 1942	August 1942
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.	9.00	11.00	10.13
Cows, good, per cwt.	6.75	8.50	7.78
Cows, common, per cwt.	5.05	6.95	6.45
Canners and Cutters, per cwt.	4.20	5.50	5.38
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.	11.30	13.40	13.85
Veal, common, per cwt.	8.95	11.53	12.37
Lambs, good, per cwt.	11.45	14.30	11.92
Lambs, common, per cwt.	9.45	12.40	9.92
Bacon, hogs, dressed B.1, per cwt.	15.00	16.15	16.25
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.36	0.35	0.35
Cheese, per lb.	0.18	0.22	0.22
Eggs, grade A large, per doz.	—	0.34	0.40
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.	—	0.22½	0.21
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A., per lb.	—	0.32	0.30
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, Yellow Transparent, per bu.	1.50-1.75	2.50-3.00	2.00-2.25
Potatoes, Que. No. 1, per 75 lb. bag	1.00-1.25	1.90-2.25	1.20-2.25
FEEDS:			
Bran, per ton	25.00	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton	(39%) 39.00	(38%) 44.00	(38%) 44.00

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Quebec Cattle Breeders' Association held last February a resolution was passed asking that the Federal authorities take steps to have the weight of bags of grain and feed set at 100 pounds, net. In an order of the Feeds Administrator dated July 27th, 1942, this has been put into effect.



and with it will come, more

PEDLAR Metal Roofing

In the meantime the policy of this Company is to take care of Defence orders first. Owing to the urgent need of Steel sheets for war purposes, metal roofings cannot be supplied for new buildings, but where required for essential repairs to damaged roofs, we will endeavor to fill customer's orders, subject however, to necessary sheets being available. We still have limited supplies of hay carriers, barn door track, stalls, water bowls and litter carriers. Your enquiries are invited.



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Artificial Insemination of Farm Livestock

by Dr. Alfred Savage

ARTIFICIAL insemination of animals is not a new thing. It began before the French Revolution when one of those curious 18th century characters, the Abbe Spallanzani, demonstrated it in the case of the dog. Even so, it seems to have been generally regarded as more interesting than practical until Professor Elie Ivanov published his classical experiences in 1907. Since then its usefulness and also its limitations have become quite clearly defined. As is always the case when the normal processes of Nature are interfered with, the results are not all on the right side of the ledger. Briefly, its objects might be set forth and discussed as follows.

1. *To increase the number of progeny of desirable sires.*

The fact that the progeny of a sire may be increased tenfold is one to capture the imagination. One has visions of mass improvement and mass production advancing hand in hand to the great benefit of the livestock industry. Under the conditions of a totalitarian state this might readily take place. Probably it did in Russia after the revolution. But in democratic countries it might at least be understandable if the owners of the nine sires that would be displaced by this practice registered nine "no" votes. Under our social system its widespread adoption is more difficult to effect.

2. *To overcome problems of time and distance in breeding.*

The dilution of fresh semen with inactive fluids such as normal salt solution or 1% sodium bicarbonate will serve to preserve it so that it can be used at some distance. These solutions, however, do not prolong the life of the sperm. Several other materials, however, do possess this quality. In

one, bull sperm has remained alive for more than a month! During this time properly packed sperm could be shipped almost anywhere and arrive in good conditions, especially if shipped by air.

3. *To reduce the cost of high-priced services.*

This applies particularly to thoroughbred stallions whose services may cost a thousand dollars or more. The practice of artificial insemination would reduce the cost and the more mares served, the lower would be the cost per foal. However, in such cases the question of pedigree would be likely to cause considerable difficulty.

Cattle and sheep, because of their breeding characteristics, are the most satisfactory animals to work with. Pigs come next but horses are poor subjects and results are apt to be disappointing. It must be remembered that artificial insemination has certain definite limitations, a fact which is not always clearly understood. It is not a cure for sterility, neither will it prevent abortion. Furthermore, should genital infections be present, artificial insemination can spread them faster and distribute them more widely than conventional breeding methods.

And anyone who believes that artificial insemination is easy, certain and foolproof, is deceiving himself. Its very ease and attractiveness are among its chief dangers, for when attempted by people unskilled in recognizing and treating genital disorders it can cause untold harm by spreading disease. Unless this is carefully guarded against, artificial insemination may be killed by its most enthusiastic supporters.

SHEEP FOR NEXT YEAR

"Save our ewes and our ewes will help to save you"

Well may this be true! The urgent need for more wool and the consequent call for an immediate increase in our sheep population has given farmers yet one more opportunity to serve on the land. However, a danger now exists that this increase will be more in our minds for the future than in action now. Scientists stand ready to help with disease control and advice on feeding etc. but this is only valuable as long as farmers keep their flocks intact. We believe that *every* farmer that can spare a little extra space and some feed should carry at least half a dozen sheep this year and many more if possible. Every ewe lamb that is slaughtered this fall is a serious loss to war-time Canada; she will produce 40 or 50 pounds of meat now, but we can get along without so much roast lamb. However, next spring she would produce about 7 pounds of wool and we in Canada urgently need it to clothe our fighting men.

Also, if she is well grown, she might produce a lamb or two—more assets for Canada!

If you must sell your ewe lambs, then see that they go to a farm rather than to a butcher's store. Furthermore, those older ewes that you decided should go this fall might still fight for Canada with the help of a little grain and attention to their health. Treat them for worm parasites, flush them in October, and give them a chance.

Plucking Machine

Of particular interest to poultrymen is the recent invention by Angus Banting, Agricultural Engineer, Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia. Mr. Banting has constructed a plucking machine which can pluck 100 chickens an hour when handled by an experienced operator. At a pool 1835 birds were plucked in about three days. The machine does a clean job and may be operated at a nominal cost. It is driven by a small gasoline engine.



NATIONAL REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN CANADA

Sept. 14 to Sept. 19, 1942

THOSE WHO MUST REGISTER

All females born between January 1st, 1918 and December 31st, 1922, inclusive, who are not now in possession of Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 (Illustrated below). Also all those who have such cards in their possession but who are not employed in insurable employment.

WHERE YOU MUST REGISTER

You must register at your nearest Selective Service Office (formerly the local Employment & Claims Office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission), or a location set up for your convenience. If you reside in a rural area, you register at your nearest Post Office.

THE DATE OF REGISTRATION

You may register at any time between Monday, September 14th, and Saturday, September 19th, 1942.

NOTE: If you are now unemployed, you will be required to register. If you have an insurance book number or registration certificate U.I.C. 411 or 413 which you got when you were previously employed, bring it with you when registering.

ELLIOTT M. LITTLE
Director National Selective Service

HUMPHREY MITCHELL
Minister of Labour

SS 48

THOSE WHO NEED NOT REGISTER

Inmates of Institutions such as hospitals and mental hospitals and members of religious orders. Those in possession of either of the two Unemployment Insurance Cards Form 411 or 413 (illustrated) and who are now employed in insurable employment.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

APPLE GROWERS MEET AT MACDONALD

The apple outlook for Canada is good, according to a report read at the summer meeting of the Quebec Pomological Society by Roswell Thompson, Chairman of the Markets Committee. The meeting of the society was held this year at Macdonald College on August 12, and was attended by about 300 interested fruit growers and members of their families.

Commenting on the apple situation, Mr. Thompson said, in part:

"The Canadian apple crop will be $1\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels larger than that harvested last year. The present estimate places it at $12\frac{1}{4}$ million bushels. Nova Scotia will have about the same volume as last year and plans are being made to dry over 2,400,000 bushels. New Brunswick have 30 percent less than a year ago or about 145 thousand bushels. Quebec has a fine crop of McIntosh, and Fameuse which will reach about 600 thousand bushels and raise the total crop some 35 percent above that harvested in 1941. The total crop will likely exceed 950 thousand bushels if the fruit continues to size at the present rate. The Ontario crop is again small due to the continuous rain during the blossom period. It is scabby in many orchards and presents a real marketing problem as this is their second small crop in succession. Many growers report they will not be able to pack 50 percent of their fruit as Domestics and this year they plan to establish a No. 3 grade as an emergency measure, which will allow 10 percent scab, but in every other particular meet the requirements for the Domestic grade. British Columbia will have a bumper crop of about 6,400,000 bushels. They have had a little hail and some scab, but the growing conditions have been ideal.

The demand for apples will be stimulated here in Canada as there will be no canned pineapple or other imported fruits in tins and bananas are now reduced to a minimum owing to the shortage of ships. Due to the requirements of the armed forces and Lend Lease the United States will not have any dried apricots, peaches or pears for civilian use, and only 50 percent of the prunes and 40 percent of the raisins. It is certain that apples will be in demand as they are a universal fruit and will be used to take the place of other fruits no longer available for the duration. It is likely that our apples will continue to hold their premium due to the shortage of refrigerator cars and the motive power to move the increased freight being forced upon the railroads.

The Interprovincial Apple Conference called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture in Toronto on August 7th and 8th resulted in a unanimous decision that all the apple growing provinces would adopt the new Dominion apple grading regulations. Special provision was made for any province to meet an emergency situation caused by weather conditions as in Ontario this year. In Quebec provision will be made for the selling of windfall McIntosh which meet the requirements for either No. 1 or Domestic provided the bruises do not exceed a half inch in diameter and are marked "windfall". The new regulations provide for a minimum size of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches except for Fameuse, McIntosh, Golden Russet and certain other varieties which may be packed down to 2 inches which must then have 20 percent more color. There will be three columns for color. The first for Extra Fancy and No. 1 which meet the same requirements. The second for Fancy grade for the box packer and the third for Cee grade and Domestics which have the same grade requirements."

Following Mr. Thomson's talk the meeting approved a resolution requesting the provincial government to adopt the new Dominion apple grading regulations which he had described.

Another interesting feature of the meeting was a talk by Dr. F. Motz, of the United States Department of Agriculture. With the help of moving pictures taken by himself in several South American countries, the speaker kept his audience keenly interested with his description of fruit-growing practices in Argentina, Chile, and Brazil.

M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist, described the efforts of his department to find a native fruit juice with a high vitamin content and stated that a mixture of black currant juice, 1 part, and apple juice, 4 parts, gave a very palatable drink that was remarkably high in vitamin C. The visitors were given a chance to sample the new drink and pronounced it excellent. Popular acceptance of the new beverage may well result in a considerable increase in the amount of black currants grown in Canada.

After lunch the meeting adjourned to the horticultural plantations and the visitors had a chance to inspect, under the guidance of Professor H. R. Murray and Mr. Nussey, the work of this department of the college which has about 100 acres under cultivation. They were shown the extensive plantations of vegetables for seed production and were particularly interested in the ranges where cauliflower

Watching a demonstration of "porcupine" grafting in the Macdonald College orchard.



plants, sown this spring, were already heavy with seed. This is the first time that cauliflower seed has been grown on a commercial scale in Eastern Canada. Other sections of the

plantation were also visited, but the main interest centered in the orchard, as is to be expected.

D. S. Blair's talk and demonstration on "porcupine" grafting, by means of which a tree can be completely transformed to another variety in three years, was listened to attentively, and judging by remarks overheard aroused much interest. As one visitor said, "For over thirty years we have been working on some method to grow Spy trees and get away from all the bad features of that tree. If we used the usual methods of grafting or even budding we were confronted with a wait of at least five years. I am starting all over again next spring and shall use some nice young McIntosh and top work to Spys and Delicious".

H. Hill of the C.E.F. discussed problems of orchard fertilization with particular reference to magnesium deficiency, which is still bad in the Frelighsburg area. The meetings were presided over by the president, Mr. Edgar B. Standish, and the visitors were welcomed to the college by Professor Summerby, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Department Encourages Sheep Raising

Farmers who want to start keeping sheep this fall will find the Provincial Department of Agriculture willing and anxious to help them. The following statement was made by Premier Godbout a short time ago:

"To encourage an increased production of sheep in Quebec and to help prevent a wool shortage in Canada the Provincial Department of Agriculture offers good breeding ewes for \$8.00 each. These ewes will be sold to farmers who are not already keeping sheep on their farms, on condition that the farmers of the same parish get together and order a total of not less than 50 ewes. The orders must be approved by the agronome and must be sent in before the 1st of October. Each farmer must order, in order to benefit, at least 5 and not more than 15 ewes.

"If a farmer, not already keeping sheep, prefers to buy them himself, locally, he may do so provided his purchase has the approval of the agronome. In this case the Department will give him a grant of \$2.00 per ewe bought."

This policy is being undertaken in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture, which pays the freight charges on the animals bought and will lend rams to the farmers. It should result in a considerable increase in sheep raising in this province and make a distinct contribution to our war effort. As long as the supply of good rams holds out, they will be loaned to new sheep raisers on the following conditions:

If the new flock consists of at least 15 sheep, a ram will be loaned for a period of two years. It remains the property of the Federal Government. No matter how large

his flock is, no farmer may obtain more than one ram under this scheme.

Another Policy

For the benefit of farmers who are already keeping sheep, another policy has been announced by the Provincial Department. Its object is to improve lamb quality by increasing the use of registered rams.

Under this new policy one or more clubs of at least 10 members may be organized in any agronomic division. Any farmer may become a member of a club if he buys a pure bred ram, graded in 1942, between September 1st and December 1st, 1942. Club members must own a flock of sheep; castrate and dock all cross-bred ram lambs at two weeks of age; dip all sheep at least once each year.

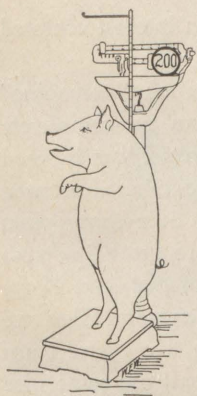
To assist in the purchase of pure bred rams, classified in 1942, the Department is prepared to pay the following subventions:

Ram, 2 or 3 years of age, XXX in 1942.....	\$8.00
Ewe or ram, 1 year old, XXX in 1942.....	6.00
Ewe, XX in 1942	3.00

The Department may refuse to pay a second subvention to a purchaser who has already received one in 1941.

In order to take advantage of these grants, anyone buying rams must send to the county agronome, before December 15, 1942, an application for membership in a club, and the registration certificate of the ram, transferred to his own name. No applications for grants which are received later than the 31st of December, 1942, will be considered.

BRITAIN'S BACON



One of the important contributions of Canadian farmers to the war effort is supplying bacon for Britain. Questions being heard from various quarters about the present position of Canada in regard to the bacon contracts with Britain show that many people are giving thought to the matter and are also looking forward to the future. It seems an opportune time to discuss the situation.

Before the war Canada supplied about 15% of all the bacon and ham consumed in Britain. Following the outbreak of war it became evident that Canada would be called on for increased quantities of bacon, and when the European countries were overrun by the enemy Canada immediately became the chief source of supply. Although official figures have not been published, it is estimated that 67% of all bacon used in Britain at present comes from Canada.

The 1941-42 contract with Britain calls for the delivery of 600 million pounds of which we still have 100 million pounds to ship. Britain will want 700 million pounds when the time comes to renew the contract. And there is no more bacon in storage. The only way to increase our shipments is to get more hogs to market. To date, shipments have increased markedly in the West: the same is not true in Eastern Canada, where shipments are falling off.

There is an urgent need to increase our hog production if we are to satisfy the acute demand for pork on both the domestic and the British market.

It has been suggested that the Canadian producers should increase the weight of hogs delivered for processing and shipping as bacon to Britain. The ideal weight is around 200-220 pound live weight. Once a hog has been finished to this weight it should, if it is of the right type and has been properly fed, be at the best weight for making Wiltshire sides.

British consumers are particular about their bacon. They give careful consideration to the proportion of fat and lean. They do not want overly fat bacon. To produce hogs of heavier weights than those suggested would not save shipping space, so far as total volume is concerned, but it would mean shipping a higher proportion of fat in an undesirable and uneconomical form.

In the rush to supply bacon to Britain during war-time, the future of our export market must not be lost sight of. Before the war, Britain preferred bacon from Denmark to bacon from Canada. The distance was shorter and the Danish bacon was of uniform quality that appealed to the taste of most Britons.

At the present time, Canadian bacon is arriving in Britain in first class condition. In general it is of uniformly

better quality, butchering methods have been improved, deliveries have been made as required, as far as the shipping situation has permitted, and the Canadian product has been received with general satisfaction. It may be that the British preference for Danish bacon has been over-emphasized. It is only too true that the bacon sent overseas in 1914-1918 was not of good quality. The British public, once the war was over, were glad to return to the then superior Danish product. It is to be hoped that this does not happen again. If we keep on sending quality products, there should be no reason why we should not continue to occupy an important place in the export market after the war.

COMMERCIAL MIXED FEEDS ARE STANDARDIZED

Effective September 30, the number of brands and varieties of commercial mixed feeds for live stock and poultry is to be limited, under the terms of an order by F. W. Presant, feeds administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The order also provides for standardization by prescribing a minimum protein level in feeds for cattle, swine and poultry. For the purposes of the order, "commercial mixed feeds" does not include calf meals or starters.

It is provided that after the date mentioned no person may manufacture, distribute or sell any commercial mixed feeds,

- (a) except of the kinds set forth in accompanying schedules;
- (b) in any greater number of brands than indicated for each kind of feed in the schedules;
- (c) unless such feeds are designated for one or more of the specific purposes indicated, and
- (d) unless such feeds have a protein content not less than the minimum level indicated for each kind in the schedules.

The order affords manufacturers an opportunity of reducing production costs and turning out, in the permitted number of brands, as high a quality of product as possible. At the present time the companies are putting out a great number of brands and varieties, resulting sometimes in confusion among farmers purchasing feed for various purposes. Some manufacturers have already eliminated brands which were not proving successful or profitable.

In complete feeds for cattle not more than three brands will now be permitted manufacture by any company, and these must have a minimum protein level of 12 percent except in feeds for cows in milk and for growing calves, in which case the minimum protein level is 16 percent. In supplements for cattle feeds, two brands will be permitted, with 24 percent minimum protein level.

In the case of swine feeds, the maximum number of brands permitted is to be four, with two brands for the

FERTILIZER ANALYSES AND PRICES FIXED

The number of analyses of commercial mixed fertilizers which may be sold in Eastern Canada has been fixed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in an order issued by G. S. Peart, administrator of fertilizers and pesticides, and extensive regulations have been drawn up to standardize manufacture and reduce costs of selling and distribution.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers are required to keep below ceiling prices established in the Spring of 1942, and their lawful mark-ups for fertilizer chemicals have been designated. Any reduction in costs which may take place as a result of the order must be reflected in future selling prices.

The analyses for mixed fertilizers now to be permitted are: For general use, as war economy mixtures, 0-2-6, 2-12-6, 4-12-6, 4-8-10; for special crops or soil conditions and to be sold only when specially needed, 0-12-10, 0-16-6, 2-10-8, 2-8-16, 2-12-10, 2-6-6 and 9-5-7.

No fertilizer containing sulphate of potash is to be sold save for tobacco crops or for use in greenhouses; and no fertilizer is to be mixed on a prescription basis for any purchaser unless specially authorized.

Bagging of mixed fertilizers is to be limited to 100 pounds net for paper bags, and 100, 125 and 200 pounds for jute or fabric bags. There is to be no more printing of designs or information on the latter types of bags for domestic sales, and printing on paper bags is limited in design and color.

Maximum prices of mixed fertilizer from manufacturer or wholesaler to retailer is to be the highest lawful price at which he sold the same or substantially similar fertilizer to the same retail customer in the Spring selling season of 1942. The maximum is to be reduced by any reduction in costs which may take place as a result of the order.

Maximum prices of fertilizer materials shall be the cost f.o.b. plant importation point or warehouse, plus cost of further processing, bagging, storing and carrying charges, plus a mark-up of \$2 per ton except in the case of superphosphate for which the mark-up allowed is only \$1 per ton.

When a retailer sells mixed fertilizer to a consumer the ceiling price is to be the retailer's laid down cost at point of local distribution plus a reasonable mark-up not exceeding that of last Spring.

For fertilizer materials the maximum retail price is to be the laid down cost plus a mark-up of \$2.50 per ton of 15c per hundred pounds for smaller quantities. For superphosphate the lawful mark-up is \$1.50 per ton or 10c a hundredweight.

All purchases of nitrogen, phosphate and potash materials by manufacturers or wholesalers must be reported to the administrator.

MILK OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING

Agricultural authorities in touch with the dairying situation across the country are optimistic as to the possibility of increasing production of milk for all purposes during the coming fall and winter. Now that cheese, butter and fluid milk are all on the subsidy or bonus list, there is greater encouragement for the dairy farmer to put more feed into his herd and to improve where possible his herd management with the object of increasing his production per cow.

Some agricultural workers are confidently stating that milk production might show an increase of as high as 20 percent during the next few months. There is one thing that will help the situation considerably, and that is that there is a larger percentage of two-year-old heifers coming into milk in September than has been the case for some years. These heifers, getting ready for production, should be having the best care and the best pasture possible, state agricultural authorities. Too many of these heifers, they say, are being allowed to run out in all sorts of pasture, getting what they can in the way of cheap feed from wandering through the bush, and such like.

Harvesting is now under way of the heaviest crops of feed grains and other feeds known for some years, and this, with the help of the free freight policy in Eastern Canada, should go far to bring the milk production needed.

Using 1941 Dominion bureau of statistics figures as a basis, it is apparent that the average production of milk per cow in Canada is just over 4,000 lbs. If the true figures were known, the average would probably be greater than that for the present year. It would not be difficult, by improved feeding practices, and improved herd management and the weeding out of the "boarders" to add at least another 300 or 400 lbs. per year to the cow's production, which would provide a very large additional volume of milk.

CONTAINERS FURTHER RESTRICTED

More restrictions than ever are being put on the use of metal containers for civilian use, and that means more restrictions in the number and size of metal containers used for processed fruits and vegetables, milk, and so forth. This shortage of metal for containers has become so serious in fact, that the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has decided it is necessary to appoint an administrator who will have authority to decide just what products are essential and what are not, so that the use of metal containers can be restricted accordingly.

Paper is new substitute material coming more and more into the picture. For delivery of ice cream to retail stores a paper container has been devised that will entirely replace metal. The use of silver, a non-war metal, in containers is also being experimented with. Containers with fibre bodies have also been developed.

Last spring the Wartime Prices and Trade Board declared that metal containers for fruits and vegetables should only be used for perishable foods of high nutritional value. That is why metal containers are not available for apples or apple products, white beans, beets, carrots and such like. But while such products as these are now greatly restricted in distribution because of the need to save metal containers, a new outlet for apple growers for instance, comes to light in the use by tobacco manufacturers of a concentrated syrup made from apples, which should save about two and a half million lbs. of sugar.

One of the latest orders restricting use of metal containers, issued just the other day, has to do with condensed and evaporated milk. The only tinplate containers permitted for sweetened condensed milk now are the 14- and 15-ounce, the former being an export package. This cuts out the 4-, 6½ ounce and 14-lb packages.

For unsweetened evaporated milk, there will be the 6-ounce size, to be produced only up to 75% of the number produced in 1941, and the 14½ ounce size for export trade, while the 16-ounce or larger sizes are permitted without limitation on quantity used.

Tin is ruled out for containers for whole milk powder, malted milk, modified milk in the form of baby foods, and butter. There will be no containers for gifts of butter to armed forces overseas except by permit, issued only to recognized societies.

CHEAPER AND BETTER FENCES

Electric fences are appearing on Quebec farms in ever-increasing numbers. Their most violent critics are gradually being won over as they see, on their neighbours' farms, how much more economical these fences are than the conventional type. Farm fences have always been regarded as necessary evils. They cost a lot to build and maintain, are wasteful of land and add to the difficulties of weed control. By their permanence they make it impossible to rearrange fields even if changing conditions of farm management should make this advisable.

Electric fences usually require only one strand of barbed wire; two at the most. The supports on which the wire is strung can be much lighter than ordinary fence posts and may be spaced as much as 20 feet apart. The electric unit which makes the fence work is relatively inexpensive. Cost of upkeep is low and the fences can be moved to different localities with little trouble.

The Department of Agriculture has recently issued a bulletin (No. 156) which covers this subject fully; gives cost of building, advice on construction and describes the advantages of the electric fence. This bulletin was prepared by Mr. P. E. Roy of the Agricultural Engineering Division, and may be obtained, free, by writing to Publicity Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

PRIZES WINNERS ESCAPE CEILING

If a beef animal is good enough to win a prize at a recognized fair or exhibition it is good enough to escape the Wartime Prices and Trade Board's price ceiling. This is according to a ruling of the WPTB made public by F. S. Grisdale, Deputy Food Administrator, Ottawa. It states, "beef animals having been awarded prizes at fairs and exhibitions and meat therefrom shall be exempt from the Wartime Prices and Trade regulations". There are rules governing the sale and handling of this prize winning stuff. These are designed to guard against abuse. Provincial Departments of Agriculture are required to apply to the Foods Administrator for exemption from the WTPB regulations. Such applications should show that the fair or exhibition was recommended by the department. The department is also requested to keep a record of each sale of a prize winner, and each slaughterer must furnish a return to the department showing the disposition of all such carcasses, and all such carcasses shall be branded in a way that they can be identified. All such meat displayed in retail stores must be labelled to show that it is from a prize winning animal.

CANADIAN WOOL PRICES FROZEN

Prices to all growers by grades on the 1942 wool clip will be on a similar basis in all circumstances, irrespective of the time of delivery, it is announced.

The announcement said that there would therefore be "no advantage to any grower in any part of Canada withholding wool in expectation that later he might obtain a more favourable price over any other grower who had already made delivery of his wool for grading".

"In fact", it added, "the grower making late delivery is at a disadvantage in that he is without payment for his wool and takes the chance of deterioration, which sometimes occurs in wool held on the farm under unfavorable conditions for storage."

Any wool held over until the 1943 clip will be graded as 1942 wools by the grading warehouses where any qualified grader can readily distinguish new-clip wool from those of the previous season.

The announcement said the Board expects that all the 1942 clip will be delivered to the grading warehouses by the growers, and "all the warehouses can confidently advise that this be done in the growers' best interest".

FEEDS STANDARDIZED . . .

supplements. Minimum protein level for feeds for pregnant sows, breeding boars, and market pigs over 110 pounds is 13 percent; for nursing sows, market pigs to 110 pounds, and feeds for developing gilts and boars the minimum is 15 percent; for pig starter 18 percent, and for supplements 30 percent.

Corresponding reductions are made in the number of brands for poultry feeds, and similar standards of protein content established.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

At last the spring calves are out on grass. For several years we have intended to get them there but whether or not the road to hell is paved with good intentions, they certainly did not pave the way to the calf pasture. It has been such a job to round up the milking stock twice a day this summer that I dreaded the job of rounding up six more head to feed them their milk. However, it was wasted worry because emptying a milk pail proved much more of a temptation than filling one and they've been right on the job every time. We hope they'll be able to get vitamin A from the grass and D from the sunshine so they'll stand the winter better than they have at times. Also we expect them to get more good from their mineral mixture. It has been fed every winter but in spite of that they begin to chew wood before spring. We hear that vitamin D is required in order for them to assimilate the mineral. Now they can help themselves to it if the sun shines.

Speaking of sunshine, the saboteur who was upsetting our weather did take a few days off. We're afraid he's back on the job tonight but maybe we'll still get the few more days needed to put most of the grain in the barn. The reaper was two days late in coming and a heavy rain hit us. We were afraid the oats would be flattened but they stood up to it well so got a chance to dry off before being bound. As a result the few days of good weather enabled us to get them taken care of. They were so tall it seemed impossible they could ripen 'on their feet'. Probably a good application of phosphorus and potash in the form of 0-16-6 fertilizer had a lot to do with it. No manure was used as the field was heavily manured last year and has grown alfalfa so should be well supplied with nitrogen.

A field of barley and oats did not respond as well to this fertilizer. It was lighter land and was top-dressed with manure last fall. Then it was decided to put it into grain so it was plowed this

spring. The manure was put down too deep this way so 2-12-6 fertilizer might have been better. Then, too, the heavy rain last spring turned it pretty red for some days. Still there should be quite a bit of feed to turn into butter or bacon. Either of them should be useful with butter scarce and Britain wanting still more bacon next year.

The butter subsidy brought quick encouragement to our cows as they have

increased the milk flow nearly twenty-five per cent since it was announced. Perhaps running an electric fence around a field of good aftergrass and turning them into it was a more direct cause of the increase. We have found in the past that it always had that effect whether the price of butter changed or not. The subsidy wasn't even responsible for the decision to pasture the field as it was hayed early for that purpose. But

Canada needs MORE SHEEP

Special pamphlet No. 65 issued by the Agricultural Supplies Board, Ottawa, urges farmers to increase the Canadian sheep population by 1,000,000 head, to provide wool urgently required for war and civilian needs. Attractive inducements are offered to farmers desiring to establish new flocks or increase existing flocks.

Loans for the Purchase of Breeding Stock

Farmers wishing to establish new flocks or to increase present flocks through the purchase of breeding ewes, are invited to discuss their financial needs with our local managers.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

that is what is wanted, more milk for butter without any slacking off in the flow of milk to cheese factories and condenseries.

Today the wind blew so that I was reminded of the first grain I ever loaded. It was nice slippery wheat in the same field we were in today. It was during the last war as that was the only time we grew wheat. The wind blew so that it would turn the sheaves over almost as fast as I placed them. According to my father the grain must have been a bit wet when we finished. The moisture was a mixture of sweat and tears. During that war I was one of the school-boys helping on the farm. This time I had a school-boy for help. He tried loading and decided he preferred to pitch on even before the wind began to blow. It was lucky he was a good husky boy. During this war we haven't grown wheat as it seems to be more plentiful than last time. A neighbour told me that he had been looking over his accounts and found that he lost money on a field of wheat even at war-time prices so probably it isn't suited to our soil anyway.

I'd be willing to load in the wind again to-morrow if that would hold the rain off. In case it does, I'd better sign off and hit the hay.

Three Canadians, sleeping in a tent in one of the English training areas last summer, were rudely awakened by a terrific crash not far away.

"What was that—thunder or bombs?" asked one.

"Bombs," was the laconic answer.

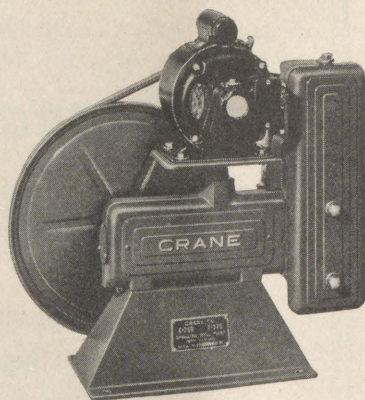
"Thank heaven for that!" chimed in the third. "I thought we were going to have more rain."

The crew of a trawler had been so successful in shooting up German divebombers that an officer was sent from the War Office to ask the skipper for a detailed report on his methods.

Here is what the skipper told him:

"I call out 'George!' and George says, 'Ay, ay, sir.' Then I say, 'Aeroplane reported, George'. George says, 'Ay, ay, sir.' Then I say, 'Shoot the blighter'. He says, 'Ay, ay, sir'.

"And then George shoots him."



How can a Pump help the Farmer's War Effort?

IN MANY WAYS! Primarily, and particularly where dairy farmers are concerned, through saving of labour required for the watering of stock, cleansing of equipment and relief from tiresome chores. A running water system assumes added importance in the face of increased demands for milk products for the fighting forces, a task rendered more difficult because of scarcity of farm hands who are on active service or in munitions plants. Canada is depending on her farmers to produce more than ever before, as a total war effort.

A Crane water system will lighten labour and increase production. In addition, it will provide running water so that you may enjoy the convenience of a modern bathroom, kitchen and laundry; the comfort of a hot water heating system; the security of fire protection.

Ask our branch offices in Montreal, Ottawa or Quebec for details of a water system for your farm. From the wide range of sizes, one can be chosen suited ideally to your needs.

**CRANE
LIMITED**

1170 Beaver Hall Square
Montreal, Quebec.

Sod Supply For Winter-Born Pigs

(Experimental Farms News)

A little sod in the pen during winter months is the hog's natural source of iron. Lack of iron causes anaemia in suckling pigs. The symptoms of this trouble are paleness of the skin and lack of vitality. Later, if iron is not supplied, pigs may develop white scour, with the result that a considerable percentage is likely to die and the development of the others will be greatly retarded.

Anaemia can be avoided by catching each little pig and putting the amount of reduced iron that can be held on a small five cent piece well back on its tongue. This must be done when five days of age and again a week later and a third dose one week following the second. Dosing the young in this way is an unpleasant task and frequently is delayed until definite signs of anaemia act as a reminder.

If young pigs are given the opportunity to root in sod from the time they are born, they are not likely to suffer from lack of iron. In order to make certain that the sod contains enough iron, it is well to dissolve a tablespoonful of iron sulphate in a pint of water and sprinkle it over the amount of sod that will fill a pail. This is a much more pleasant way of supplying the young pigs with iron and therefore is not so likely to be neglected during busy seasons.

A good plan is to store a pile of sod convenient to the piggery, sometime in September so that it will be easy to provide sod every day. There are a number of diseases common to pigs but vigorous hogs are not so likely to contract them as those that suffer from lack of certain essential elements in their ration.

WANTED

Herdsmen for herd of dairy cattle, vicinity Montreal. Married man preferred.

Reply stating wages and where employed.

MAKE YOUR PRESENT ROOF LAST

Proper care NOW of your present metal roof will add years to its life. This can be done by removing all traces of rust and giving your roof a coat of good paint.

Although the supply is limited, the quality of REED'S METAL ROOFING is the same as ever.



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THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

Question: What has been the effect of the price ceiling upon the quality of seed grain offered to the public? A.W.

Answer: It would be difficult to answer this question completely at the moment, but a recent correspondent has called attention to a curious effect of this legislation. He contends that it has produced an equalization of the price for all grades, including "toughs". This, he claims, has encouraged the use of the higher grades for "mixing", etc., and their practical withdrawal from the general market. He argues for the "freezing" of grade prices.

Question: Please tell me where I can get information telling me approximately how much the various operations on a dairy farm should cost. For example, what is the cost of the hog crop, cost of sowing oats, potatoes, etc. and the preparation of the soil, plowing, discing, etc. Also, how should I set up a system of bookkeeping to keep track of this?
E. M., Rimouski.

Answer: The Demonstration Farms Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture has recently printed a 116-page bulletin showing, in great detail, the average cost of production of all crops grown on the demonstration farms in the province. Their figures cover a ten year period and form a good guide to the amount of profit which may be expected from each division of the farm, the production per acre or other unit, and also the cost per acre of producing various crops. A copy of this bulletin may be obtained from The Demonstration Farms Service, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

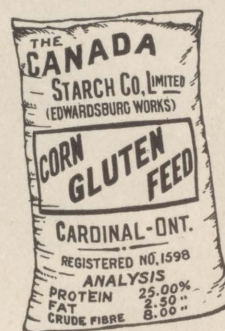
A farm account book, which is self-explanatory, may be obtained from the Department also, or through your local agronomer.

BUY More and More WAR SAVINGS STAMPS



Canada West Indies Molasses Co. Ltd.
MONTREAL

For BIGGER YIELD from your MILCH COWS



Give your cows this most effective feed. It increases the milk flow and butter fat yield. It is light, palatable and assures an abundance of easily digestible nourishment.

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Co-ops Help Win The War

1. Help farmers meet their production goals.
2. Conserve critical materials and labor needed in war effort.
3. Reduce waste in distribution.
4. Help farmers produce more efficiently with available materials.
5. Provide farmers with accurate source of information.
6. Help prevent inflation through reasonable pricing.
7. Assist the government on essential wartime measures.
8. Protect farmers from economic domination.
9. Demonstrate that our economic problems can be solved by democratic methods.

(Dr. Joseph G. Knapp,
in the Co-operative Digest)

War-Time Farming in Britain

PROFESSOR James A. Scott Watson, Agricultural Attaché to the British Embassy at Washington, was the guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists in Montreal on August 28th, sponsored by the Montreal and Macdonald College locals.

The speaker gave a most interesting summary of war-time conditions in Britain, with particular reference to the situation in agriculture. He pointed out that, in spite of food rationing, under which fresh fruits have been reduced to about 30% of the normal consumption, and meat to the equivalent of twenty cents worth per person per week, to mention only two items, the general health of the population is now better than it was before the war. This he attributed to the fact that the rations were planned with advice of competent nutritionists, with the result that many people are getting a more complete diet, even with the restrictions, than in the days of abundance. It is a national duty to see that every child is properly fed and the children of Britain are healthier than they have ever been.

Farm Practices Controlled

Farming is carried on under strict government supervision. Much land hitherto unused for farming has been reclaimed and put into production, and although some of the programmes being carried out as an emergency measure would be unthought of in normal times, farm production has been enormously increased. Fertilizing and liming have been stressed, but the most revolutionary action has been the classification of farmers according to their efficiency. Local committees visit the farms and grade the operator according to his ability as a farmer. A first class farmer is graded "A". A grade "B" farmer, one who is not as successful as the best, is given helpful advice whenever necessary and a certain amount of direction. Farmers who are graded "C" are put on trial; if they operate their farms so as to produce a satisfactory crop they are allowed to remain on them. If, however, they show that they are unable to operate a farm successfully they are removed and their farms are given to more competent farmers to operate. All over the country the less productive items — chickens, hogs, sheep — are being eliminated and attention is concentrated on producing as much as possible of crops such as potatoes, sugar beets, grain and milk.

How this is accomplished

The patriotism of the British farmer has been demonstrated over and over again and in the main this control of their operations has been taken in good part. In every society, however, there are a few who are unwilling to have their freedom of action curtailed and who resent any control over their business. But the government is firm



Prof. James Scott Watson speaking at the Queen's Hotel in Montreal.

in its intention to increase home production, and stiff penalties are provided for those who will not fall into line. Persuasion is tried first. If this fails, the prospect of a fine or a jail sentence usually overcomes the last objections.

This stepping up of farm production has saved the use of an estimated five million tons of shipping a year; whereas before the war only 34% of the country's food requirements was produced at home, the British now produce 60% of what they need. Admittedly this has been brought about only through interference by the government in the farmers' business, but it has worked so well on the whole that there are many farmers who hope to see the system continued after the war.

What of the Future?

The ravages of war are destroying the crop lands of Europe. Heavy cropping is exhausting the soil, land is being torn up and much of it is reverting to waste-land covered with unchecked growths of weeds. Professor Watson foresaw a period of at least two years following the end of hostilities before the land could produce any crop at all, and warned that mass starvation could hardly be prevented. In supplying of food to the hungry millions of Europe lay a great opportunity for this continent, and he hoped that international trade would be so adjusted, once peace had come, that exchanges of goods could be carried out to the mutual advantage of all nations.

The speaker was introduced by Prof. J. E. Lattimer of Macdonald College, and Mr. B. Leslie Emslie of Canadian Industries Limited and Mr. Henri C. Bois of the Co-opérative Fédérée expressed to him the thanks of the meeting at the close of his speech.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

PROSPECTS FOR 1942-43

In spite of war conditions, present figures show that the student population at Macdonald College during the session which will begin on September 30th will be near the same level as in previous years. With the exception of the Homemaker Course, which has been cancelled for the duration, all College courses are going on as usual and applications are being accepted, both for Agriculture and for Household Science, up to the limit of accommodation. The increasing interest in Household Science has shown itself during the past few years in the large numbers of students accepted each year for this course, and although there is still some time before the session will begin the volume of applications being made for admission for the coming year shows that this interest is being well maintained. The registration in the B.H.S. course last year was the largest on record and new applications for this year have already reached last year's number.

Last year was also a record year for Agriculture; more new students entered than at any time since 1918. It appears that applications for 1942-43 will be somewhat fewer than last year, but already the number of applications is well up to the average for the past few years. Applications for the Diploma Course are also coming in, but as this course will begin only on November 2nd it is still too early to make any estimate of the total numbers.

The School for Teachers will be in Montreal again this winter. Students in the teachers' course are much fewer than usual.

STAFF CHANGES

Dr. H. B. Collier has left the College to accept a position as Assistant Professor of Biochemistry in the Faculty of Medicine at Dalhousie University. This year, freshman and sophomore chemistry and biochemistry will be taught by Dr. G. Harvey Benham, formerly a member of the academic staff of University College, London, England.

In the English department Mr. James M. Paton, M.A., B. Paed., will take over the duties of the late Professor Brunt.

THE MACDONALD CLAN

Notes and news of graduates and former students



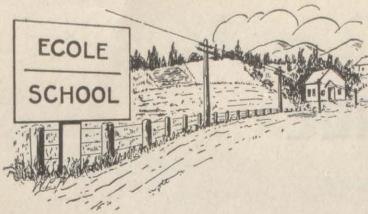
Lieut. Colonel W. H. Brittain

News of the month is the appointment of Dean Brittain to the position of Superintendent of the C.W.A.C. Training Centre, Macdonald College, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

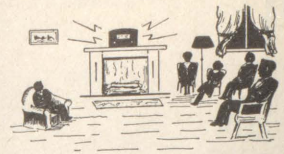
Col. Brittain's administrative ability, tact and judgment will stand him in good stead in this new position, which he is undertaking in addition to his duties as Vice-Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

When Macdonald College was selected as the site for a Training Centre for the Canadian Women's Army Corps it was realized by those in authority that the College, with its splendid facilities and equipment, was the logical place in which to train Army personnel for certain specialized duties. The Army needs trained cooks, laboratory technicians, hospital orderlies, etc., and the College is equipped to give the necessary instruction along these lines.

To date the C.W.A.C. recruits have been receiving only basic training at Macdonald College — marching, squad drill, map reading and so forth. However, plans to establish a series of specialist courses are now being worked out and Col. Brittain is at present engaged in preparing detailed outlines for all this work.



LIVING AND LEARNING



WHEN THE GROUP MEETS

'Thinking is hard work; prejudice is a pleasure'.

Many a neighbourhood study group could be saved from being a mere talk-fest by a little careful direction. If members as well as leaders would keep in mind the advantages that a group affords and consciously try to realize them much time would be saved and disappointment avoided.

Consider some of these advantages that set a premium on group thinking in these days when we need to use all our resources:

(1) *Group thinking utilizes the contribution of all.* In every community there are people of understanding and insight who are never encouraged to take their part. Because they are shy or, perhaps, slow their contribution is never made and the community is poorer for lack of it. In a small group they have a chance. See that they get it. Group thinking is not argument neither is it mere conversation. It is serious, open-minded, orderly discussion and it should lead to some goal or conclusion.

(2) *Group thinking stimulates individual thinking.* Many people have lost the habit, if they ever had it, of thinking coherently, of holding to a subject until they come to some conclusion. They may need the incitement of a group to get them started. Very often they are the ones who will go farthest when they get an idea and have the most initiative, when action is required. This kind of co-operative activity is the very basis of democratic life.

(3) *Group thinking modifies and refines individual thinking.* Second thoughts are often best. Nowhere will impulsive notions get as good criticism as in a group of frank neighbours. It is also true that a good idea gets the chance it needs when friends approve. The friendly give-and-take that has been lost in so many communities could be revived and make for healthier and constructive thinking. 'Opinion in good men is but wisdom in the making'.

(4) *Group thinking makes available different points of view.* To ignore other points of view is nearly as bad as suppressing them. As people get older they like less and less to be disturbed. They like to do things in the same way even when a better way is known. The influence of a group will be to keep members growing by presenting a variety of outlook and a greater wealth of experience, by continually subjecting prejudices to scrutiny.

(5) *Group thinking appeals to collective wisdom and co-operative action.* There is urgent need for action if our

world is to be saved. As the motto on the old sundial said, 'It is later than you think'. We must not be satisfied any longer merely to talk. But it is just as important that action be wise. When a group has tested an idea and evolved a plan it will be a wiser plan than any one member could have produced. It will have the advantage of the approval of a number of people to begin with. A working unit is already behind it. A co-operative, a production programme, a health campaign, a war appeal, any or all are stronger when they have been formed by a group of people thinking together.

No one would defend the ignorant, time-wasting, leaderless sessions that begin nowhere and end by completing a circle, but none of us should be content to let our neighbourhood groups descend to that level.

The coming season will offer opportunities for creative discussion and planning. The time demands that we mobilize all our resources.

FILM SHOWINGS BEGIN AGAIN

Film showings will be resumed early in October on the rural circuits of the National Film Board in Quebec and the meetings will be sponsored again in the English-speaking communities by the Rural Adult Education Service.

Robert Taylor of Tomifobia will continue as projectionist and plans have been made to extend the circuits to include over fifty rural centres.

During the summer an experiment was carried out to test the value of films as introductions to discussions of rural problems in much the same way that the radio broadcasts have been used. "Film Forums" are growing in popularity in the United States and when suitable films are available the same method will be used in Quebec circuits this winter.

Films produced by our Canadian Film Board are having a greater circulation in other countries than any other war films. That this popularity is deserved will be agreed by those who followed the programmes last winter. Many new and up-to-date films have been released since the 1941-42 season closed and some fine ones are available for the coming programmes. Watch for the posters in your community—and ask about them if you do not see them.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Q.W.I. Notes

MANY of the Branches of Quebec Women's Institutes heard reports of the annual Convention given by their representatives or County Presidents. In Huntingdon-Chateauguy Counties the branch at Dundee heard an address on woman's adjustment to post-war conditions, and Aubrey-Riverfield had a paper on Dominion Day. The latter Branch appointed a finance committee to raise funds for their work. In Dundee Branch the County Agronomist, Mr. McGee, gave an interesting talk on farming and dairying. Various phases of education are being studied in this Branch. An address on Nutrition by Miss Roberta Scott was a feature of the meeting. Aubrey-Riverfield made a layette for Barrie Memorial Hospital, and \$8.00 in cash was sent to the British Children's War Service Fund. Howick sent 24 dozen of fresh eggs to the Friendly Home, Montreal. The Convener of National and International Relations in this Branch was made a member of the League of Nations Society.

Several social gatherings featured the work in Meganitic County, among them a picnic and community evening, with refreshment booths. Support was given to educational meetings held in the County; knitting and sewing done for Red Cross and assistance given the Salvation Army.

In St. Armand Branch recipes for canning with a minimum of sugar were suggested. Control of household pests was discussed and a report of Red Cross activities given, including 83 pieces of sewing and 25 pairs of knitted articles. Eight dollars were sent to the British Children's War Service Fund. Cowansville Branch took charge of the food table at a lawn party held to raise funds for Soldier's Comforts. Uses of honey for cooking purposes were discussed.

In Richmond County, Cleveland Branch voted \$10.00 to the Red Cross, and held a bread contest and auction. Richmond Hill sent \$8.00 to the British Children's War Service Fund, and Spooner Pond held an auction of plants and bulbs. Windsor Mills Branch packed several bundles for Britain and sent \$8.00 to the British Children's War Service Fund.

In Rouville County, Abbotsford Branch had an interesting meeting, addressed by Miss Helen M. Buzzell, Supervisor of Art in the Montreal Elementary Schools. Her subject, "Curls and Twirls", proved both interesting and amusing. By means of pencils and large sheets of paper the effects obtained by lines and curves and their combinations were shown. The speaker illustrated her re-

marks on colour, hues and tones by doing a water colour of Lake Louise. The highlight of her talk was a picture of a French Canadian house and its surroundings of Lombardy poplars and rustic fence, done in colored chalks on a background of gray. Miss Buzzell's address was much appreciated.

Sherbrooke County holds quarterly meetings during the year when the work done in the various departments is considered and suggestions made for future projects. One of these gatherings took place in early August with the county President, Mrs. R. H. Ashe in the chair. Plans were made for the annual School Fair to be held early in the school year, in Lennoxville. The sum of \$15. was voted for prizes. An exhibit of cooking and sewing was arranged.

Mrs. E. L. Atto, charter member of Lennoxville Branch, gave a short history of the Branch up to its twenty-fifth anniversary, naming the officers who had acted as leaders and giving a resume of work done by the Branch in the two Great Wars. Mrs. Grace Kuhring, Provincial Convener of National and International Relations was present and spoke in connection with the War Time Prices and ration laws.

Lennoxville Branch held a picnic in July at a lake side cottage, when the regular business of the month was transacted. A picnic lunch added to the enjoyment of the day.

Belvedere Branch completed a large number of pillow-cases for the Red Cross and planned to send jams overseas. A piano was purchased for the community hall. Orford gave \$20. to the School Fair, and sent 24 knitted articles to the Red Cross.

Granby Branch Congratulated

Congratulations for the record of perfect attendance in Granby Branch have been received through the secretary of Howick Institute, Mrs. Alfred Greig. On her own behalf, Howick might well boast of a record of only 2 secretaries in nearly thirty-two years of organization. Of these Mrs. James McKell was one and Mrs. Greig the other, dividing the period almost equally between them, and each missing only two meetings.

Gatineau County Branches were busy with local and war work during July. The sum of \$32. raised on an afghan, was sent to the Red Cross for blankets, and a donation was sent to the British Children's Fund. Breckenridge discussed canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. An exhibit of fruits or vegetables for the autumn was

planned. Eardley sent 48 sheets to the Red Cross for Russian Relief. Rupert Branch heard an interesting talk on the Harrison Hot Springs, near Vancouver, by Mrs. W. J. Moore. This Branch has placed a box in a local store for free-will offerings to be used to send comforts to local men overseas. The meeting of Wright Branch was largely devoted to Red Cross work. A questionnaire on the work arranged by Mrs. P. Monette, convener, was followed by a display of finished work and a contest. Over \$25. was the sum raised for Red Cross work during the month. A flag was purchased for the use of the community.

In Huntingdon-Chateauguy Counties the annual School Fair to be held in Howick was planned. A chicken dressing demonstration was held and low-cost meals discussed. Dundee had an address by Mr. Gilbert McMillan of Huntingdon on the Place of Woman in Rural Life. Aubrey Branch heard a sketch of the life of Madame Curie read by Mrs. Angell, and a paper on Queen Elizabeth read

by Mrs. Grier.

In Papineau County Lochaber Branch had a paper by Mrs. R. Cresswell on perennial gardens, and one on national and international relations by Mrs. E. Devenney. Work was done for soldiers and refugees. Arrangements were made for the annual flower show and vegetable display by this Branch.

Quebec Woman On School Board

The first woman to be named on a School Board in the Province of Quebec is Mrs. Ethel Dixon, who has been elected as Commissioner of the Protestant School Board of Longueuil and Montreal South at its recent election.

Mrs. Dixon's election was closely contested by Norman I. E. Edwards. In fact the election was a tie, but the returning officer gallantly gave his deciding vote in favour of Mrs. Dixon.

Make Your Thinking as Valuable as Your Knitting

Miss Mary Clarke, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, said in an address before the Eastern Ontario Institute Convention, — "Make your thinking as valuable as your knitting". Institute members have had a card with these words printed in type large enough to be read from any part of an ordinary sized room, and have undertaken to place these motto cards in every home.

We believe they will prove invaluable in awakening Canadian citizens to a realization of the tremendous importance of their thinking. As they are kept before our eyes, they will do this by reminding us to look for and to use all available information which will bring us the knowledge as to how best we may do our part to assist in successfully rebuilding our shattered world when this war is over. We must begin now to fit ourselves for this job if we are to accomplish it and we shall find plenty of helps all around us for the enlargement and correction of our social vision when we set out to look for them.

Canadian women are doing practically a perfect job at all phases of Red Cross and other war activities. To do this work we are giving unstintingly of our time, money and talents but, it appears clear that we are not fully awake to the necessity of expending at least an equal amount of effort endeavouring to keep our thinking upon the same high level.

What we think and believe, coupled with what our neighbours are thinking and believing, forms the basis from which our actions spring. In the final analysis it is wrong thinking that has brought disaster upon the nations. The nations have thought and believed that goods, lands, money profits, power over their fellow men, will make a nation great.

Men appear to have forgotten that they themselves are still in the making, that men and women have godlike

potentialities which we have sadly neglected in spite of the fact that 2000 years ago we received detailed instruction on how to proceed with the development of them.

That we may keep before our minds the great value of right thinking, we ask you to purchase some of these cards to hang in your homes in places where they will most often catch the eye; and we shall greatly appreciate your interest and help in this work. If you buy some extra cards and distribute them among your friends and acquaintances, they will gladly pay for them.

The price of two cards for 5c or 30c per dozen does not yet pay printing tax and distribution but we hope and believe will do so when we are able to order them in two or three thousand lots.

A supply may be had from Mrs. David Porter, The Anglican Rectory, Renfrew Street, Pembroke, Ontario.

BALANCED LIVING

In these days of stress and scarcity, it is inevitable and right that the practical activities of country women — fruit preservation, vegetable growing, knitting and thrift crafts, to name only a few — should take first place, but we feel that it would be a mistake to allow these to occupy attention to the exclusion of all those cultural activities which go to make up "balanced living". The Women's Institutes are well aware of this and, with the Greek conception of education — the building of the whole man — ever in mind, are doing a great deal of work on the cultural side, as well as concentrating on the real need for all that is "useful and necessary". There is a growing sense of the importance of members getting, through their monthly meeting, the "balanced ration" which is essential if they are to bring sane, unprejudiced minds to the solution of post-war problems.

(Nancy Tennant in "The Countrywoman", October 1941.)

SOMETHING NEW FROM SOMETHING OLD

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

In the continent-wide campaign now being waged against waste in any and every form, the thrifty mind of the rural woman is naturally engaged in following up suggestions which will help to make use of things which might otherwise be discarded as of no value. Clothing, household linen, boxes of odd pieces and chests where old curtains and draperies are kept may all yield material for making something new from something that is not new.

Much may be said for the effort required in this work, as well as for its results. Work of this nature trains the judgment in distinguishing things with possibilities of value from those which will not pay for the time and strength expended. A new light is thrown upon clothing, the rooms in the home, utensils and household effects. Unsightly things are renovated or remade, and useless things are discarded.

A PIG IN A POKE

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

Now that national attention is turned on the subject of bacon, its production, curing and shipment overseas, it may be of interest to hark back to its origin and first commercial production in England, which took place in the reign of George III. Thanks to science and the intensive systems of following years as adopted by many farmers the original difficulties in producing good bacon have been reduced, and to-day British bacon maintains a tradition for good bacon both in quality and distinction of flavour.

Carefully preserved in the British Museum is a small book of rather thin paper, in which the black-letter type in which it was written nearly four hundred years ago is still fresh and clear. These thin papers are to an English country-woman still full of earth-magic, in which the passing of the years, the changes in the seasons, the coming of spring, the heat of summer and the busy harvest-tide, as well as the dreariness of winter are all set forth without waste of words.

Thomas Tusser, the writer of this book, was an Essex farmer whose advice on farming in many respects stands high in the tests of to-day. Many a rich aphorism he added to the enrichment of the English language, as: "Look before thou leap"; "Rolling stones gather no moss"; "A fool and his money are easy parted"; "A pig in a poke"; and others which have passed into country classics.

It is clear that "buying a pig in a poke" means a blind bargain. In olden days small pigs, rated highly as delicacies, were carried to market in sacks, the unwary pur-

The eye is trained to distinguish form and color and their combinations. The objective becomes the production of things both useful and beautiful and to place them in their proper setting. Elaborate embroidery on a sugar-bag, upon which hours have been spent, however beautiful the work may be in itself, is not common sense in this day of pressing needs and duties. The beauty is not in its proper setting, and appreciation of beauty which is not in its proper setting is always mixed with pain. A laundry bag or a dish towel made from a sugar bag is both useful and beautiful because it is in its proper setting. This somewhat homely illustration will serve to prove the point suggested.

With a world calling for every shred of possible material for its pressing needs, and homes which must not be allowed to deteriorate in comfort and attractiveness this task of domestic stock-taking becomes imperative in the life of every home maker.

chaser, for reasons which need no explanation to those who have handled, or tried to handle, small porkers, failing to insist on seeing his purchase, sometimes found that a cat had been palmed off on him in lieu of the pig he thought he was getting. This in turn gave rise to the saying: "Letting the cat out of the bag".

Pigs at that time meant a great deal to the farmer, for by their sale he provided for the payment of his rent and cleared his account at the village store.

The name of "pork" for the flesh of the pig was, according to Sir Walter Scott in "Ivanhoe" given by the Normans who invaded England. Bacon is essentially an English food. Piers Plowman in "The People's Poetry", refers to the "salting trough" which is still in use in the curing of English bacon.

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PARENTS AND CHILDREN

by Mary Avison

This column will welcome comments or questions on the problems it deals with, or on others that arise in every normal home.

When the Generations Meet

When the generations meet, what happens in your home? When Grandma comes to stay do the children escape to the barn or the bush? Do they wonder why old people are so critical and hard to please? Do they ask themselves silently when the visit will end? Or do they look forward to Grandma's coming, count the treasures they will show her, plan the things they will do with her, and wish she could stay all summer?

When Grandad or Uncle Ned comes for a visit what do your sons expect: to be bored by endless, dull stories of people unknown or long dead — or do they await eagerly the sharing of real life, of vital experiences both past and present, the joy and zest of learning how others live and have lived, and the thrill of talking and working with one who is really interested and glad to help?

There is no question as to which of these pictures we would choose for our children in their relations with older people, whether they be relatives or not, but too often there are difficulties on both sides in the way of achieving such a happy fellowship.

Perhaps too frequently the basic difficulty is our unawareness of all that such contacts between young and old can mean to both generations. Mothers and fathers are busy people, preoccupied with the job of earning a living, of running a home and caring for a family. They are able to give only the tag end of their energy and interest to all the manifold activities and interests of their youngsters — especially when families are large and help is small — but grandparents often have more time on their hands than they can fill, now that their own children are grown up. Grandma has time to teach little girls to knit, to listen, (as they shell peas together), to the long and detailed stories of small school doings; Grandad has time to take a small boy fishing, to help with carpentry, to talk interminably of aeroplanes or breeding rabbits — time for interest in small children's doings which mother longs to have but cannot find, though she knows well that children need just such encouragement and patient interest. Sometimes in our preoccupation with the present, we forget that the past was, in its day, quite as real and significant as today, that the wisdom of the older generation has been gained through experiences as vivid as our own, and that they have much to share with those of the younger generation who are ready to learn and willing to make some concessions to the slower pace and more stable viewpoint of age.

Given this readiness to learn, what more fascinating and effective way is there for our children to have their

history come alive than to listen to the reminiscences of older people — not ad nauseum but to their enlightenment and entertainment? My first introduction to the meaning of economics and the problems of labour was through listening to the conversation of an uncle on business. My first concept of pioneering came from our grandmother's stories of Indians and rebellion on the prairie.

My first realization of the fortitude, courage and initiative that life can demand of us, came from tales of my grandfather's sailing ships.

We are so close to our historic beginnings in this country that our children have much they can learn at first hand rather than through books alone; and how much more vividly they can learn it if their contacts with the older generation are unhurried, generous and congenial.

However, there are limits on both sides to what can be enjoyed. The older generation is probably more exacting about manners, more prone to forget at what stage children achieve skills and courtesies, more easily disturbed by children's noise and romping, perhaps unready to accept the fact that customs change and unable to be tolerant of modern dress and slang and freedom. Enough is enough: both children and old people need to be protected from one another, to be allowed time apart and undisturbed as well as time together. Planning for children to be busy elsewhere while Grandma rests, for Grandma to be looked after by an older child or occupied elsewhere, while tired little ones are fed and put to bed, is the responsibility of the household planner.

Older children can learn to accept the demands of an older generation, and to defer to them, if they are helped to understand how customs change, yet how people cling to past habits. They may be ready to do, out of affection and understanding, what they would not agree to through coercion in matters trivial to them but important to their elders. By coming to understand how much things have changed, how much adjustment their grandparents' generation has made, they may recognize the mutuality of such adjustment and more readily do their share toward achieving a creative fellowship when the generations meet.

PULLET CROP . . .

(Continued from page 6)

from pullet flocks through proper management. With the onset of sexual maturity these birds are endowed with a greater inherent urge to lay than they will possess as yearlings or two-year-olds. The primary objective is to exploit this urge in a manner which will yield the greatest egg production and maintain the birds in good laying thrift for the future. The additional "pee-wee" eggs will serve the home needs and thereby release for export more eggs of the large size. With a contracted volume of 45,000,000 dozen to be delivered before the end of the year, the early fall pullet production will unquestionably play a significant part in the attainment of the year-end goal.



CANADA

NATIONAL SELECTIVE SERVICE

REGULATIONS

★ APPLYING TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS ★

EFFECTIVE: SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

This summarizes the principal effects of the new regulations on Farm Workers.

"Farm Worker" means a person whose main work on March 23, 1942, was on a farm or who on that date during a slack farm season was doing other work but whose last job just before taking the other work was on a farm.

A Farm Worker must remain on the farm with the following exceptions: persons other than farm workers must have permits from a Selective Service officer to seek or obtain work, but a Farm Worker may move from farm to farm without a permit; during a slack season on the farm he may work at fishing, hunting or trapping without a permit; and he may take any work off the farm without a permit for a period not exceeding thirty consecutive days at times when farm work is slack.

He must ask a Selective Service officer for a permit to take any work off the farm (except hunting, fishing or trapping) for periods of more than thirty days at times when farm work is slack. These permits will be granted freely.

Every Farm Worker who takes work off a farm under any of the above conditions will keep his right to indefinite postponement from military training. Farm Workers are strongly urged in the interest of the war effort to take such work during a slack season on the farm.

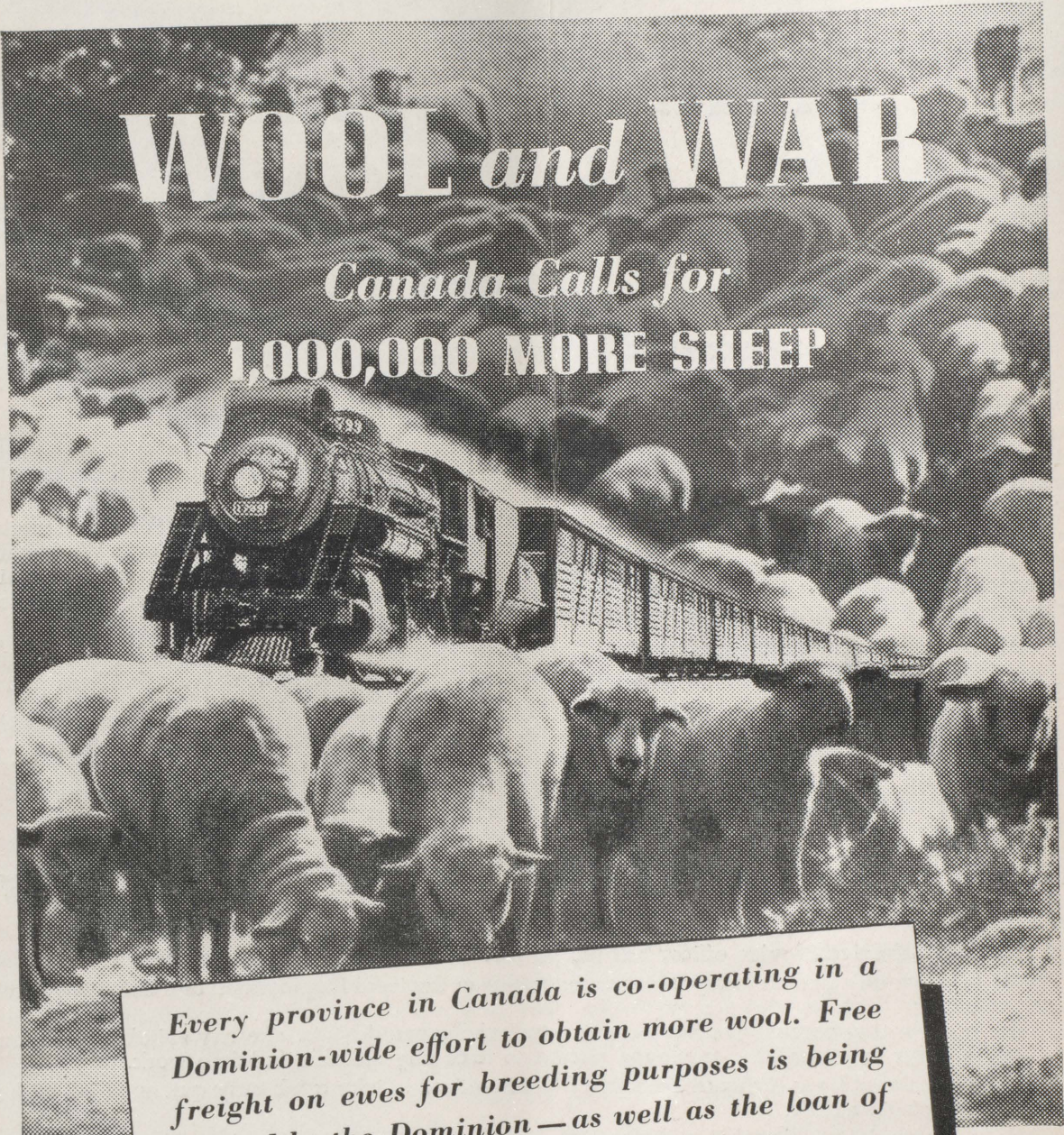
★ Regulations Applying To All Workers ★

1. A National Selective Service officer has the power:
 - (a) to order any person to report for an interview at the local Employment and Selective Service office;
 - (b) to order any person who has been unemployed seven days to take any suitable work; and
 - (c) to order any partially employed person to take any suitable full-time work.
2. No person ordered by a National Selective Service officer to take a job may quit such job without permission of the officer.
3. When a worker has to travel to a distant job, the National Selective Service officer may pay the cost of transportation and certain other special allowances.
4. If a worker at the request of the National Selective Service officer changes from less to more essential work, he is entitled to re-instatement in his former job when the more essential work is finished if at all possible. In this respect a worker will be entitled to the same rights granted to members of H. M. Armed Forces.
5. Any employer, employee or other person who violates any provision of the regulations or any order made under them is liable to a fine not exceeding \$500 or a jail term of not more than 12 months or both.

For any other details of the new regulations see your nearest Employment and Selective Service Office (formerly the local office of the Unemployment Insurance Commission) your employer or your union.

ELLIOTT M. LITTLE,
Director National Selective Service

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,
Minister of Labour

A black and white illustration of a steam locomotive pulling a long train of sheep through a hilly landscape. The locomotive is in the center, moving towards the left. It is pulling a long train of sheep, which are arranged in rows, filling the train cars. The landscape is hilly and grassy, with some trees in the background. The overall scene suggests a large-scale sheep breeding or transport operation.

WOOL *and* WAR

Canada Calls for
1,000,000 MORE SHEEP

Every province in Canada is co-operating in a Dominion-wide effort to obtain more wool. Free freight on ewes for breeding purposes is being offered by the Dominion — as well as the loan of rams to farmers who establish new flocks.